building yesterday by a reporter for THE SUN. He talked about the beauties of a ride on the cable cars and made the following statement for publication: The questions between the Traction Conpany and myself are simply as to whether I lose my personal liberty and waive all of my in dividual rights when I enter one of their cars and whether its officers may at their peasure rielently assault me for not doing their bidding I shall test these questions before the proper ribunals. It is disagreeable, but it is healthy Hothers who suffer in the same way would do as I propose to do the Traction Company nuis

responsible for the whole trouble came to the

work, expecting that the police had held hi

nation house after he had finished his day's

victim, as is the custom. He was disappointed.

and didn't think the police had done their duty

when he found that Mr. Ivins had been released.

Mr. Ivins was seen at his office in Lord's Court

ance would soon abate itself. "I waited at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Broadway on Tuesday evening for some minutes in order to catch an uptown Columbus svenue car. Five or six cars passed me, all full. Some of them were closed cars, with both front and rear platforms full, as well as the middle aisle in the car. Others were open cars, is which people were standing up between the parrow seats, holding on to the sides as best they could, or bobbing about among the passengers as the car moved. I might have crowded in between the narrow seats of one of these

cars, but preferred not to do it.
"Finally a closed car came by full as a sardine box in the body of the car and on the rear platform. There were four men on the front platform. The gate on the front platform was open and the front door was open and people were standing in it and from it out onto the platform. I hailed the motorman. He stopped and received me on the front platform. He subsequently rang the bell for the conductor. The conductor tame forward and collected my fare, and neither the conductor nor motorman said anything to gard to going inside. In this way I rode as far as Sixty-sixth street on the front platform without protest from any one, swinging around the

as Sixty-sixth street on the front platform without protest from any one, swinging around the corvex, and once sufforing a generous spattering of tobacco juice, due to the motorman with the sasistance of the wind. I had to stand this sort of thing, walk, or get out and walt indefinitely and then pay a new fare.

"When we got to Sixty-sixth street the motorman suddenly turned to me—the others who had been on the front platform having got off the car—the motorman turned to me and said, 'Get in there, I looked at him and said nothing, lie then said, 'Don't you hear! Get in there!' I looked at him and said, 'Damn is! Get in there! There's room inside.' I looked miside, and there was no room whatever. Where—tou I fell back into my corner and began reading my paper. The motorman then rang for the conductor. The conductor said I must either get inside or get off. I fold him I could not get inside or get off. I fold him I could not see inside on get off. I fold him to go ahead and to it. He asked the motorman to assist him. The motorman told the conductor that that was his business, and to do it alone. The conductor had do in. The officer It was not long before a police officer. It was not long before a police officer was seen on the street. The conductor haded him. The officer begged me not to get the conductor into trouble, but to either go inside or get off. I told the officer that the affair was a matter between myself and the company, can that he would recognize he had no right to interfere. The anductor then asked the policeman to put me off, which the officer refused tode.

"By this time a number of other cars had come

man to put me off, which the officer refused to do.

"By this time a number of other cars had come ap behind us and were blockaded. The conducfore of these cars came forward to see what was the matter. They held a sort of informal con-ference and decided to put me off. I was holding fast to the front rail with one hand and to be folding gate with the other. One of these men came around in front and pounded my hands and compelled me to let go. The conductor of this particular car got me by the right shoulder, another conductor took me by the left shoulder, and in that way they got me to the outer edge of the platform. Then another one of the company's servants jumped on to the platform, but his hands over my head, and pulled my head foreibly down to his shoulder, and in that way they pulled me from the platform into the street. I made no resistence whatever, except that I compelled them to put me off.

"After this had been done I called the attention."

sistence whatever, except that I compelled them to pet me off.

Alter this had been done I called the attension of the police officer to the assault, and asked into to arrest the conductor of my car. This he refused to do. The conductor asked him to arrest me for disobedience of the company's rules. I called the conductor's attention to the fact that, if there were any rules, they had been broken by themselves, and that such rules were not law. Nevertheless, he said that I must go with him to the station house. Several gentlement with me. The complainant was not forthcoming. They detained me there for about an hour. I finally insisted that the Sergeant himself, if he detained me without a complaint under such circumstances, would be guilty of false imprisonment, and demanded to be fet go. The Sergeant himself, it had not be made and the officer of the had any complaint to make, and the officer said none, where upon I was discharged.

"This all took place between half-past 6 and half-past 7 oclock. It now appears that the conductor returned to the station house just before midnight, and was surprised that I had not been kept in custody at his pleasure.

"These things are extremely disagreeable, and I regret the notoriety of it, but everybody up my

connector returned to the station house just before midnight, and was surprised that I had not been kept in custody at his pleasure.

"These things are extremely disagreeable, and I regret the notoriety of it, but everybody up my way has suffered more or less from exactly this sort of thing, and I don't like to feel that when I board a company's car I part with my personal liberty. I therefore, shall make an effort to find out exactly what the respective rights of the company and a passenger are in such a case.

"The situation beautifully illustrates the outrageous host of the present system of passenger fransportation, and the fact that a passenger is not safe from either insolence or attack on the part of the company's servants. It also incledentally illustrates the excellence of our police system where a man who is the subject of an assault by live or six others is held and the persons insking the assault are allowed to go."

The policeman who arrested Mr. Ivins was william J. Dabbyn of the East Sixty-eighth street station. The Sergeant who discharged thin was Thomas J. Flannery of the same station. The conductor who had charge of the car of Mr. West, Forty-seventh street. President vecland of the Hroadway road started an investigation yesterday. It had not been completed when The Sux reporter saw him. He said that so far as the matter had gone he bought the employees of the company had merely carried out the rules. The conductor, he said that so far as the matter had gone he bought the company had started at the arrest is concerned." and Mr. Vechand of that he had asked the policeman to strest Mr. Ivins.

thought the employees of the company had merely carried out the rules. The conductor, be said, denied that he had asked the policeman to street Mr. Ivins.

"So far as the arrest is concerned," said Mr. Vreeland, "I believe that the policeman had no right to arrest Mr. Ivins unless he also arrested are conductor of the car. He should have taken both or neither to the station. For instance, if isloud call a policeman in here and tell him to iffect 190, he would have no right to do it unless he tools me, too, to the station house."

Is it arainst the rule to ride upon the front partform of cars it, asked the reporter.

It is when there is room inside the car," was the real;

not against the rule for anybody to ride front platform of a closed car at any

it is not. The rule is that nobody shall owed to ride on the front platform when is room inside the car."

In persons are standing in a car, who is the judge of whether there is room in-

by conductor must be the judge neceshen a man has paid his fare on the outside As been permitted to stand there for a long then has the conductor the right to order oget in the car!"

I his duty to order him to go inside if is roun there.

that is all. He must obey the rules that the company fix. The company has a right to make rules to protect itself and its passengers. He must obey them.

rules to protect itself and its passengers. He must obey them.

"Then, if a passenger is sitting in one seat and a conductor tells him to get into another, the passenger is bound to obey ?"

"No, that wouldn't be a reasonable rule. He must obey all reasonable rules, however."

"If he doesn't, the conductor has the right to put him off the car ?"

"Yes, he has that right."

"And to cause his arrest?"

"No, this conductor says he did not ask for Mr. Ivins's arrest."

"How was it, then, that he went to the station after he had finished his work for the purpose of making a complaint?"

after he had finished his work for the purpose of making a complaint?"

"Well, as I say, I haven't all the facts at hand; but, as I understand it, he saw the policeman taking Mr. Ivius away, and he concluded that an arrest had been made and that a complainant would be desired, so he went to the station."

Mr. Vreeland explained the present necessity for permitting the overcrowding of care during the rush hours, but he was quite certain that at the hour when the assault occurred, at the place where it occurred, there must certainly have been room inside the car, and Mr. Ivins should have gone there.

been room inside the car, and arr. Ivins should have gone there.

Deputy Chief of Police Cortright was asked as to the duties of policemen called on to aid street car conductors. He said that a policeman had no duties unless there was a breach of the peace or some disorderly conduct.

"Is it a policeman's business to assist in putting a man off the car who has merely violated one of the company's rules!"

"It is not."

"It is not."
"Has he any right to arrest him after he has

been put off!"

"Not unless there is some disorderly act committed. This policeman last night had no right to arrest Mr. Ivins unless he took the complainant to the station with him. Mr. Ivins was not held at the station. That shows that the arrest was not a proper one."

"When an improper arrest of this kind is made, what is done by the police officials!"

"If Mr. Ivins will make a complainst against the policeman, it will, perhaps, be approved of. The railroad companies have a right to make rules, but those rules are not law."

Mr. Ivins retained counsel pesterday afternoon and he will begin a suit against the company at once.

HIS WEDDING POSTPONED.

Remarkable Experience of Janiter King, the

STRACUSE, June 16,-Miss Jessie Knapp and Stephen G. King were to have been married this evening in the Danforth Congregational Church, this city. The wedding has been indefinitely postponed on account of a remarkable adven ture in which the prospective groom was in volved, and as a result of which he is accused of forging the name of his employer on a bank

At 1:20 P. M. on Monday King was found by the elevator boy lying between parts of the elevator machinery in the basement of the Lynch building, of which he has been janito for several years. He was on his face, his hands tied with a rope, which had also been passed around his neck, and he appeared to be uncon scious. The boy burried upstairs and got the assistance of two men, who released King and took him to his room. The police were notified and a physician was sent The doctor found the man semi-conscious, and says he acted like one who had gone through a severe struggle. His face and hands were blackened and the marks of the rope were on his wrists and throat. When he revived he said vaguely that some perfume had been offered him by two men who came into the elevator while he was running it during the noon hour, and at whose request he had procured a cup of water, part of which he drank himself, after which he knew nothing that happened. He said that he had some money in his possession and produced about \$85, which he said he had sared up for his wedding expenses.

King was arrested and taken to the police station. It was discovered that at about 1 o'clock King had called at the Third National Bank, where Patrick Lynch, his employer, keeps an account, and had drawn \$275 in currency on a check which appeared to bear Mr. Lynch's signature, but which the latter says is a forgery. The janitor had been allowed to get checks cashed on some occasions for convenience, and hence was not suspected at the bank. King does not deny drawing the money.

Miss Knapo, King's flancee, believes that he will establish his innocence. Her mother also has confidence in him, and yesterday signed the bond of \$500, on which he was released from custody. The wedding has been postponed at King's request, he declaring that he is unwilling to marry until he can clear himself from suspicion. On account of this affair, he is now suspected of a small safe robbery which occurred recently in the office of the St. Agnes Cemetery, in an adjoining block.

The physicians say it is barely possible that King might have been hypnotized, as some have suggested. He says that the only drug which could have affected him in the way described is cannabis indica, but to produce such a result it would have affected him in the way described is cannabis indica, but to produce such a result it would have affected him in the way described is and hands were blackened and the marks of the rope were on his wrists and throat. When he

cannabis indica, but to produce such a result it would have to be taken several days and at stated intervals.

TWO CENTENARIANS.

Mrs. Beck in Pennsylvania and Miss Purdy in

Connecticut Pass the Century Mark. ALTOONA, Pa., June 16.-Mrs. Elizabeth Beck of Burnside township. Clearfield county, yesterday celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth. The people living in that neighborhood made the occasion a general holiday, and hundreds of them drove many miles to assist in the ful presents. One of them was a wreath of flowers, with which she was crowned by the Christian Endeavor Society of her church.

Mrs. Beck was born in Germany, June 15, 1797. She came to America during her childhood and has lived at her present home since 1831. Among those present at yesterday's celebration were her aix children, forty-nine grandchildren and thirty-eight great grandchildren. She is very active, being able to do

children. She is very active, being able to do her own housework, read and sew. She lives alone and always retires at 4 o'clock P. M., arising at daybreak.

Ansonia, Conn. June 16.—Miss Hettle C. Purdy celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary yesterday. She received calls of congratulation from many of the older citizens, one of whom, George Blakeman, is only two years her junior. Mayor Chaffee, in honor of the occasion, sent her an official letter of congratulation. During the morning Miss Purdy was put on her nieces bicycle and wheeled about her rooms. She was born in Rye, N. Y., as were her father and mother, five sisters and two brothers. For several generations her family has taken an important part in the affairs of the Episcopal parish in Rye. She is as spry as a woman of sixty, can hear well, and has never used glasset. She is a constant reader of the newspapers, and told The Sun man that she had just begun to piece another bedquiit, and expected to finish it if it took two years more. She arose at 5.15 this morning. She is always an early riser and goes to bed carly.

THE EQUITABLE QUITS AUSTRIA.

Porced Out by Legislation Unfavorable to

American Insurance Companies. Word has been received at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from Fourth Vice-President George T. Wilson, who is now in Europe, that he has notified the Austrian Government that the society will cease to do business in Austria. The causes given for this action are discrimination by the Government against foreign insurance companies, and an attempt by the Government to assume what the officers of the Equitable society consider as un-

due control over its business.

A decree has gone into effect in Austria which follows closely the lines of the Prussian decree that resulted some time ago in causing the American insurance companies to retire from ousiness in Prussia. A. Springmeyer, the private secretary of Vice-President Wilson, said yesterday that he considered the objectionable decrees to be the work of the German and Austrian life insurance companies, who want to drive out the American companies. The home companies do a straight life insurance business, as opposed to the deferred dividend or toutine policies written by the American companies. The Austrian decree operates against the issuance of toutine policies.

ance of tonline policies.

The other American life insurance companies are expected to follow the Equitable in retiring from Austria. It is estimated that more than \$29,000,000 of life insurance is carried by American companies in Austria, of which the Equitable, the New York Life, and the Mutual companies have the bulk.

LINCOLN ACADEMY CLOSED.

Increasing Popularity of the Public Schools Too Much for the German Institution.

It is announced that the Lincoln Academy, well known as a German school, at 244 and 246 East Fifty-second street, has been closed for lack of patronage, and that the property will be sold. The school used to be known as the German-American School of the Nineteenth ward. It was started in 1863 by some of the wealthy When if an epts a man's fare?

"It contracts to carry the passenger to the find of the broad or to the end of any of the lines to when it manafers. That is, it contracts to the end of the contracts to the contracts to the contracts to carry him to his destination;

It was started in 1863 by some of the wealthy Germans of the city who wanted their children educated according to German ideas. The President of the conditional times are the institution, and that it was getting arger instead of smaller, and ranning expenses comin no longer be met. The reason for the falling off is believed to be the increasing popularity of the public schools of the city.

TOBACCO MEN IN COURT.

MR. OLCOTT SUCCEEDS IN GETTING

He Wanted Bench Warrants for Them All. Well er III, Here er in Europe, But Was Satis Sed with Less-More Men Who Quit Selling

Rival Cigarettes Tell Why They Did It The trial of the officers of the Tobacco Trust was continued before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I of the General Sessions yesterday. The testimony of seven witnesses was taken. If the jury heard a quarter of the testimony of any wit ness, their sense of hearing is abnormally de veloped. The acoustic properties of the room are wretched. Besides, the room overlooks two streets. From one side come up the noises of the street's traffic and from the other the sounds incident to the tearing down of the Tomba. Several jurors complained of their inability to hear the testimony, and two informed the Court that they had not been able to keep the run of the proceedings at all. Just before adjournment the District Attorney asked that future sessions be held in Part IV., in the northwest corner of the building, where court has been adjourned for the summer. The request was granted.

The first witness of the day was Hobart T. Park, son of the senior member of the firm of Park & Tilford. The elder Mr. Park had testitied on Tuesday that he had been visited by a representative of the American Tobacco Company and had been reminded by that person that in selling a brand of cigarettes not made by the American Tobacco Company Park & Tilford were violating an agreement made with that company. Mr. Park, Sr., thought the person who called upon him was William H. Butler, Vice-President of the company, but he could not

son who called upon him was William H. Butler, Vice-President of the company, but he could not swear to it.

Young Mr. Park couldn't swear to it, either, but he did say that he would be able to identify the man if he should see him. Thereupon the District Attorney said:

"Now, your Honor, before going any further with this case, I want to say that, not being required to be here by law, the crime with which the defendants are charged being a misdemennor, none of the defendants has appeared in court during this trial. If their counsel will admit that the person who called upon Mr. Joseph Park was one of the Butlers, or if they will produce all the Butlers in court for the purpose of identification, it will obviste the necessity of my asking the Court to bring them here. We want this witness to be placed in a position where he can identify this man Butler."

The District Attorney sat down and waited for somebody to say something. Nobody spoke. The District Attorney looked at the Court, as if expecting him to do or say something. Finally Judge Fitzgerald said:

"If the District Attorney feels that the presence in court of any person is necessary to the proper conduct of this case, and the person will not appear of his own volition, the Court."

Mr. Oicott looked pleased and turned inquiringly to the counsel for the defence, as if expecting them to volunteer to produce the desired Mr. Butler. Mr. Choate caught Mr. Olcott's eye and remarked, blandly:

"Very well, sir," said the District Attorney, let be of the proper.

"We have nothing to say.

"Very well, sir," said the District Attorney, losing a bit of his serenity for the first time during the trial. "I shall then ask the Court to issue forthwith bench warrants for all the members of the American Tobacco Company, and I shall ask that, when brought here, they be put under ball for their future appearance at all sessions of this trial."

"This district disturb Mr. Choate in the least,

sessions of this trial.

This didn't disturb Mr. Choate in the least, but it brought Mr. Fuller, one of his associates, to his feet with this statement:

"If the Court please, one of the defendants is ill and some of them are in Europe. It would be impossible for us to produce all of them here if we were willing to do so. We do not concede that we are in duty bound to produce any of our clients, but if the District Attorney will say which one he wanta it is just possible that that person will be here this afternoon."

"Produce William H. Butler, then," said Mr. Olcott.

person win oe here this atternoon.

"Produce William H. Butler, then," said Mr. Olcott.

"I shall produce nobody, but I am certain that the gentleman will be help this afternoon," was Mr. Fuller's response.

That was enough for the District Attorney, and Mr. Park was excused for the morning. Before he left the stand, however, he admitted to Mr. Choate that Park & Tilford had bought 25.000 cigarettes of a brand not made by the American Tobacco Company, on consignment. That, he said, was the same manner in which his firm bought goods of the defendants. Mr. Park also testined that Park & Tilford controlled certain lines of goods upon which they limited the price when the goods were sold. Mr. Park asid that such methods had been followed ever since he had been in business.

"And yet," said Mr. Choate, "we have been indicted for transacting business in a way which you say is usual and customary. That will do."

The next witness was Robert C. Brown, head

Company was Mr. Brown and he could not swear that the man had any connection with the company.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Choate said:

"Mr. Olcott, we have done better by you than me promised. We have in court both William H. and George P. Butler."

Bamuel O. Harnett, who is employed by Robert C. Brown, identified George P. Butler as the representative of the tobacco company who had called upon his employer, instead of Mr. Joseph Brown, Secretary of the company. The other witnesses of the afternoon were Daniel Dressler, a member of a jobbing tobacco firm in Brooklyn; William H. Pierson, an employee of Park & Tilford; George P. Butler and Theodore D. Allen. Mr. Dressler told how after buying some cigarettee not made by the defendants he had been told by them that he must stop selling the other cigarettes if he wanted to handle their goods. Mr. Pierson identified George P. Butler as the man who had called upon Joseph Park. Mr. Butler defined his connection with the American Tobacco Company, and Mr. Allen had testimony to give as to what firms made up the American Tobacco Company, and how the company was formed.

Mr. Choate has a case to argue before the Appellate Division to-day, so the trial was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

APPELLATE JUDGES DEPOSED.

lilinois's Supreme Court Makes General Changes in Court Assignments.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- The Illinois Supreme Court, sitting at Springfield, has deposed the entire appellate beach of the First district, consisting of Judges Joseph E. Gary, Henry M. Shepard, and A. N. Waterman. In place of these men the Supremo Court, Justice Magruder dissenting, has appointed the following three Circuit and Superior Court Judges: Francis Adams, Thomas G. Windes, and Nathaniel C. Sears.

With this action, which upsets the local appellate bench, came an order from the Supreme

pellate bench, came an order from the Supreme Court making new assignments of the Circuit Judges of the Appellate Court doing duty in various other districts in the State. The list shows a general shaking up.
Judge Gary has been a member of the Appellate Court in Chicago for nine years, and his colleagues, Judges Waterman and Shepard, have served respectively for seven and six years. The Supreme Court has authority to order such changes in the make-up of the appellate courts as it deems anyisable. Justice Phillips yesterday in answering criticisms on the change for Cook county, declared the action was not to be taken in any way as a criticism on the present Appellate Court's work. The majority of the Supreme Court held that a change now and then was desirable, and that honors should be handed around.

THE LITCHFIELD ESTATE TAXES The Lily of Breeklyn Will Accept \$470,000 and Call the Legal Fight Off.

The protracted and complicated litigation bethe city of Brooklyn and the heirs of the big Litchfield estate, growing out of the arrears taxes owed by the latter, is likely to soon of taxes owed by the latter, is likely to soon reach a settlement. Negotiations looking to a withdrawal of the numerous suits involved have been in progress for several months, and it is said that the basis for a suisfactory agreement has been virtually reached. The representatives of the Litchield estate recently offered to pay the city \$270,000, but it is understood that the city authorities will not be satisfied with closs than \$470,000. The settlement, it is understood, will be made at the latter figure.

City Magistrate Meade's First Day.

City Magistrate Clarence W. Meade was greeted with flowers when he officiated for the ret time in the Centre Street Court yesterday. The first case he tried was that of Cornelius Kennedy, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Kennedy admitted his guilt and Magistrate Meade fined him \$3.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

A new question is confronting the roof garden nanagers this summer and they have been un able so far to deal with it satisfactorily. The crowds that come to these resorts have been large enough, but they have exhibited a lack of thirst which is as unprofitable as it is decided The patrons of these places positively refuse to drink and the waiters find their services in no demand. At one of the roof gardens on Tuesday evening, within a radius of thirty feet, there was but one table at which there were any indications of drinking, and the solitary evidence in this case was a bottle of beer. The rest of in this case was a bottle of beer. The rest of
the tables were devoid of beverages,
and the waiters stood about with folded
arms and dejected expressions. The importance
of this new disposition to the managers may be
well understood, as the profits on the bar receipts once formed a large percentage of the
business of the house. "I can't understand it."
said the head waiter at one of these places as
he glanced at the succession of empty tables.
"I can't understand it." He could probably have received a perfectly satisfactory
explanation from any of the persons by
the tables, and they doubtless would have
told him with great unanimity that the high
prices and the bad quality of the liquor were
what kept them from trying the experiment
of ordering liquors from the waiters. The
present drought on the roof garden is entirely the result of the experiences that their
patrons have undergone in past seasons. It will
take some striking change in policy to restore
the thirst to roof garden audiences in anything
like its former condition, and one means of doing
that might be the introduction in all these estabhishments or a good draught beer which would
be sold for five cents a glass. That would do
more to create a thirst in the average roof garden audience than the distribution of hot
tamales, which are generally supposed to be
very successful thirst producers.

A new clubhouse opened uptown was designed the tables were devoid of beverages

A new clubhouse opened uptown was designed by one of the members of the organization, and his liberality in undertaking the work was the result of a momentary embarrassment which he nad never believed would so soon be taken advantage of. When he was made a member of the club he was called upon for a speech in accordance with the rules, and in his embarassment he replied that he could not make a speech, but would build a clubhouse for the organization whenever it was needed. The apprehension that kept him from making the speech came chiefly from the foct that the members of that particular body are not likely to regard with any especial delicacy the feelings of the man who is talking if they decide to poke fun at him. So the new member attempted nothing more than the promise. There was at that time no idea in anybody's mind that the club would have its own building in the near future, but a fortunate combination of circumstances enabled the organization to buy a house very soon after the architect had made his promise; so he was soon called upon to make it good. The members of the club have always had perfect confidence that their method of poking fun at speakers was all right, and since it embarrassed one member into designing a clubhouse for them they are more certain of its efficacy than ever. ment he replied that he could not make a speech,

Tamagno supplied in Paris the one discordant note that contrasted with the enthusiasm of for coming there to receive the final "consecration" of Paris, and having done the same thing himself only a short time before, there was indeed no reason why he should have taken any exception to her effort. But he intimated that the Parislans were taking an interest in her chiefly because she happened to be the rage at the time. This was enough to the singer into trouble, for Paris is so enthusiastic over the Italian actress that nothing but praise of her will be tolerated. It is probably safe to say that when Duse comes to this country again she will not be troubled by requests for interviews. Her reticence, out of which her managers formerly made so much capital, was thrown to the winds when she got to Paris. There she chattered volubly with the reporters, received one in ner dressing room after the performance, and confided to him that she had acted the third act of the play very poorly at her first Paris performance. Her appearances were preceded by such an amount of puffery as Paris rarely has witnessed, and there was in every announcement of her visit to Paris nothing characteristic of the reserved, reticent woman who was represented in this country as spending her time chiefly in trying to avoid reporters. Probably her admirers will attribute all the bubbub of the occasion to the fact that Sarah Bernh, rit was in a measure in charge of Duse's Paris West. that nothing but praise of her will be

New York is to retain at least one popular feature of its musical season; the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan are to be continued with the available artists who will come over which you say is usual and customary. That will do.

The next witness was Robert C. Brown, head of the Robert C. Brown branch of the Owl Cigar Company. He said that ne had bought goods of the American Tobacco Company and from all the large manufacturers of cigareties up to goods of the National Tobacco Company. Subsequently Josish Brown. Secretary of the American Tobacco Company, called upon him and said he was violating a contract made with the company in selling another brand of cigareties. The witness said that later one of his employees sent an order for cigareties by telephone to the American Tobacco Company which the company relused to fill. The next day the witness called upon Mr. Brown at the office of the company and came to an agreement with him by which the witness sold after that only the cigareties of the American Tobacco Company.

On cross-examination the witness told Mr. Choats that he was not certain that the man he talked to at the office of the American Tobacco Company was Mr. Brown and he could not swear that the man had any connection with the company.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. next winter. Anton Seidl's orchestra will play ble. Mmc. Nordica also will be one of the soli-ists at these concerts. The report that she is to bring suit for 25,000 damages against the Covent Garden syndicate because she was not allowed to sing there has summer will probably turn-out to be untrue. Mmc. Nordica probably will decide that her reputation will suffer less by allowing matters to remain in their pres-ent condition. The amount of salary paid to her at Covent Garden would have to be divulged, and as the salaries there are very small it is ent condition. The amount of salary paid to her at Covent Garden would have to be divulged, and as the salaries there are very small, it is highly probable that Mme. Nordica will prefer not to have the cauci sum revealed in court. A case similar to that the papened in New York several years ago when the actors employed by a manager refrained from suing because they were ashamed to reveal the salaries for which they had acted. That would be a violation of professional dignity which they had acted. That would be a violation of professional dignity which they are rarely willing to commit. Last week a manager who thought of attempting a season of opera in English, if he could get the singers at moderate salaries, sent for a prima donna and offered her \$100 a week. She had just been singing for two weeks in a company that came to grind without paying salaries to anybody. But she had been engaged at almost twice as much as the sum offered her by the manager in question, "I could never do that," she said. "I don't know whether I've got money enough to get my dinner, but I couldn't sing for you for \$100 a week. I'll sing for nothing because you've been good to me in the past, but not for \$100.

A young married couple, whose affairs have gained some publicity of late, have settled on an ingenious way of bringing their marital troubles to an end by effecting an immediate reconciliation. They have decided to be reunited in the future, and have fixed Septemunited in the future, and have fixed September as the date. The wife will not remain on the stage, but return to domesticity, and the disputed possession of the baby will be settled in a manner that is likely to be more satisfactory than the struggles to gain control of it, which, from time to time, have taken a lively and picturesque turn. The terms of the reconciliation have been settled, but the fulfilment of them has been postponed until September, in order to give the two parties to the agreement an opportunity to enjoy two months more of unmarried life.

A man got an olive in a cocktail the other day instead of a cherry and thought the novelty striking; but a new drink said to have been in vented by a young literary man of London would have surprised him more. The inventor is said to have been Max Beerbohm, who came to this country once with his brother, Beerbohn Tree, and looked at that time dreadfully in need of open air exercise and a hair cut. The tipple he has invented, or, at all events, is introducing, is described as "a sort of a brew of bay rum, and mixed up in the liquid was the green part of a Gorgonzola cheese." The bay rum sounds probable enough, but no excess of Anglomania could ever make this particular mixture popular enough in New York to supplant in popularity such well-established summer beverages as the gin rickey and its allied favorites. Raw absinthe was said to be a favorite after-dinner cordial in London two years ago, and that must have been severe enough to prepare the way for almost any successor in the matter of exotic drinks. Tree, and looked at that time dreadfully in need

The men who construct signs for street beggars have been doing some interesting work re-cently. An old colored man, who says that he is blind and tries to be musical, has been working Sixth avenue behind a large sign that hange from his neck. The sign is neatly painted and it reads: "I am blind from catching cold in Muralgia."

it reads: "I am blind from catching cold in Muralgia."

"That is an interesting diagnosis," said a physician who was attracted by it, "and I should like to exhibit his case at my clinic."

The poor sailor man who has frequently been exposed as a prosperous fraud has recently been exhibiting his little toy ship under glass in some of the back streets of this town where his face is not familiar. He has swung out a new sign describing his perils from shipwreck in the Pacific Ocean and asking charitable people to contribute to his support, because of the dangers that he has braved.

TO REBUILD ELLIS ISLAND.

MEANTIME THE BARGE OFFICE

The New Buildings to Cost \$850,000 and Re Fireproof-\$100,000 More Will He Spent in Belarging the Island and Deepening Its Water Front-Changes at the Barge Office. United States Commissioner of Immigration Stump and Assistant Secretary of the Tressury

Howell came over from Washington yesterday. and with Immigration Commissioner Senner of this port they discussed in detail the situation in which the Immigration Bureau has been placed by the Ellis Island fire. They also made a trip to the island to look it over with a view to the building of new structures for the immigrants. The upshot of the conference was that it was decided to use the Barge Office as an immigrant station until Eliis Island is rehabilitated. This will necessitate changes in the Barge Office which will cost about \$3,000, and can be completed in about ten days. Meanwhile immigrants will be examined at the piers of the steamers which bring them. This was done yesterday in the case of the Ems, from whose pler in Hoboken seventy-seven passengers were sent down to the Barge Office to be held until to-

The changes in the Barge Office will put it back in about the same condition as in 1889-92, when it was used as an immigration station after the abandoument of Castle Garden. They involve the use of the annex, which means that its present occupants must get out immediately. These are United States Shipping Commissioner Power, the Labor Bureau, run by German and Irish immigrant societies, and the Seizure Department of the Custom House. Assistant Secretary Howell has charge of the customs buildings in all the ports, and the Barge Office is under his control. The object of his visit here is to turn it over to Commissioner Stump. The taking of the Barge Office settled the main question, but Commissioners Stump and Senner have still to determine what accommo-

dations are to be provided for sick immigrants and for those detained on other accounts. A proposition from the Long Island Hospital to take charge of the former class is under consideration and is likely to be adopted. If not, Com-

take charge of the former class is under consideration and is likely to be adouted. If not, Commissioner Senner proposes to establish a hospital in the neighborhood of the Barge Office, taking the first suitable building he can ret hold of. In any event, a small dispensary will probably be maintained at the Barge Office.

Commissioner Senner said yesterday that he had been in continual dread of a fire at Ellis Island ever since he had been in office. He had repeatedly complained to the authorites at Washington that the buildings were unsafe. It was for the special purpose of providing standing room for the immigrants in case of fire that he caused the filling in behind cribwark of three additional acres on the New Jersey side of the island, which had just been completed when the fire occurred. Dr. Senner now proposes to build another addition to the island, and to have a channel dug all around it, in order that it may be approached from any side. When the fire took place, the fire boats were unable to get near enough to do much execution. Dr. Senner also proposes that the new buildings shall be firement of the order and were unable to get near enough to do much execution. Dr. Senner also proposes that the new buildings shall be fireproof, of brick or fron, and so constructed that the several parts can be cut off from each other by fire walls and steel doors. The new buildings, he said, would cost about \$350,000, the dredging \$60,000, and the filling in of new land \$30,000. This work can be undertaken only through an appropriation by Congress, but Dr. Senner said it could be paid back in installments from the surplus of the Immigration Fund.

Two safes were brought from the Island yesterday to the Barge Office and opened. Their contents were uninjured. One of them held \$10,000 in cash belonging to Frank Stully, the authorized money changer at the island.

POLICE BOARD DOWN ON SLUGGING. Parker's Hit at Bousevelt.

Mayor Strong sent to the Police Board vesterday a set of resolutions passed by the Haptist 120th Street Church, with comments of his own, The resolutions expressed "horror and amazement" at the fights that took place in the Skating Rink under the auspices of the Palace Athletic Club, and wanted them stopped. The Mayor in forwarding Pastor Campbell's letter said that he agreed with its sentiments. The thing should be stopped at once.

President Moss said that that was exactly what he had been thinking; he had just been waiting for a chance to say it. Coi, Grant said that he would as soon have a built fight as a prize fight. Commissioner Andrews suggested that they send the correspondence to the Chief for his information and guidance.

"That will be the beginning of the end of slugging in New York!" said Mr. Moss, enthusiastically.

slugging in New York!" said Mr. Moss, enthusiastically.

"The end should have come long ago," said
Commissioner Parker, seeing an opportunity to
get in his weekly attack upon former Commissioner Roosevelt, who went once to see a boxing
match. "The Chief has been active in trying to
put a stop to it. But when it seemed to get a
kind of recognition from shove him, he could do
little. The craze started in the Broadway
Athletic Club, which is run by well-known politicians who derive a revenue from it. In front cithe place you can see as fine a collection of pluguglies as you wish, any day in the week, with signs announcing slugging matches between Kid somebody and Patay somebody cise. You can stop it, if the Chief and the board are against it, but if there is any divided feeling, a springs right up. I have been against it always, but, and the Commissioner sighed a patient sigh, "it was no use. I had to wait till this sentiment should come and now it is here."

come, and now it is here."

President Moss eyed his agile colleague with open admiration.

"Let's stop it," he cried. "We will just tell the Chief." And it was done.

The Chief is to report to the board any violation of the law, and he is to allow no slugging, none

CITY BEATS CONTRACTOR DEAN. A Verdict of \$15,000 Against Him in His Suit

for About 625 000. The suit of William E. Dean against the city. which had been pending before Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court for several day a, has resulted in a verdict in favor of the city for \$18,000. Dean had a contract to regulate and grade Dyckman street from the Hudson to the Harlem River. It was executed in 1891 and the work was completed late in 1894. Dean's final certificate showed him to be entitled to upward of \$160,000, of which he had received all but

The amount of work done, as shown by the final certificate, largely exceeded the preliminary estimates upon which the contract had been let, and the Comptroller withheld payment of the balance claimed by Dean. Subsequently the Commissioners of Accounts made an examination of the work, with the result that the Corporation Counsel became satisfied that the final certificate included a large amount of

overpaid to Dean.
The result of the trial was that Dean was The result of the trait was that Dean was found to be entitled to nothing, either for damage or for the amount appearing to be due by the final certificate, and the city was held to be entitled to recover from him \$18,000 of the amount which had already been paid, making the total amount involved in the verdict about \$56,000.

UPPER EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

Pushing Forward the Work of Widening the Upper Part of Parts Aveaue.

The Executive Committee of the Upper East Side Association, of which E. W. Bloomingdale Lampasas is President, held its last regular meeting of the season at the Madison Avenue Hotel, corner of Fifty-eighth street, on Tuesday evening, with City of Birmingham Mr. Bloomingdale in the chair. A special committee was appointed to find out who was reanonaible for the failure of the Jones Wood Park bill in the last Legislature, over which great regret was expressed by the members. The Committee on Local Improvement reported that plans had been adopted for the widening of Park avenue from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth streets, and that \$200,000 had been appropriated for the work

and that \$200,000 had been appropriated for the work.

A report of the neglected condition of the circle at Fifth avenue and 110th street was made, and a committee was appointed to secure the aspiralting and general improving of it. A resolution was passed calling on the authorities to remove the carhouses and sheds from the south side of Forty-second street, between Lexington and Park avenues. The Committee on Grisvances was directed to make arrangements for the removal of postal wagons from the east aidewalk of Depow place, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. The Treasurer's reports showed the affairs of the association to be in a flourishing condition.

REQUESENS'S EXAMINATION.

Witnesses from Costa Rica Testify Before Com

missioner Shields. The inquiry into the charges against Ricardo de Requesens and Mrs. Eugenia Reineman, who are accused of having been concerned in the counterfeiting of Costa Rica Bank notes to the amount of over \$1,000,000, for the purpose of alding a Costa Rican revolutionary party, was begun before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. Friend & House appeared for Mrs. Reineman, and Reginald Durant of Howe &

Hummel for Requesens.
Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman first called Cresanto Fernandez, cashier of the Bank of Costa Rica, at San Jozé. That bank, the witness said, was the only one authorized to issue Costa Rican notes. One of the notes alleged to have been counterfeited was shown him. The face value of it was 100 peros. He pronounced it bogus, Thomas H. Freeland of pronounced it bogus. Thomas H. Freeland of
the American Bank Note Commany, which prints
many of the notes, also declared it a counterfeit.
Otto Haske and other Atlas line steamship
employees told of the shipment in this city and
receipt at Port Limon, Costa Rica, of a sofa,
which is cald to have been stuffed with the bad
notes, linake said he thought Requesens was
the person who shipped it. Gerardo Iglesias,
cousin of the President of Cesta Rica, told of the
ripping open of the sofa and the discovery of
439 one-hundred-pesos counterfeit notes.
Alexander Rockett, a check clerk for the Atlas
line at Port Limen, told Mr. House that he was
hat prepared to answer some of his questions.
"Why not! Haven't you been properly seen!"
inquired Mr. House.
"Oh, I've been seen," replied the witness, and
then he joined in the general Isugh, as to the
cause of which he was in evident ignorance.
Julio E. Julia testified to having seen Mrs.
Reineman in the Imperial Hotel, San José, Costa
Rica. He had received a etter for her inclosed
in one to him from Requesens. He had read
Mrs. Reineman's letter. It directed her to deliver "something to somebody and receive some
money." That was as definite as the witness
could make it.
Mauro Chacon said that he had met Requesens the American Bank Note Company, which prints many of the notes, also declared it a counterfeit,

Mauro Chacon said that he had met Requesens

Mauro Chacon said that he had met Requesens in the stateroom of a steamsinp in company with a man named O'Compo. A woman was present. The witness pointed out Mrs. Reineman as that woman. Then he hesitated a moment and said:

"But I am not very certain she is the one. She looks very much like her though."

After this the witness told or the exchange of some letters and papers between Requesens and O'Compo, all of which were saized, he said, by the authorities at Port Limon.

Adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Chaton is regarded as one of the prosecution's most important witnesses, as it is expected that his testimony will connect Requesens and Mrs. Reineman with the sofa.

TRIED TO PULL HER RINGS OFF. Daniel Mackey Begins Work by Striking :

Woman on the Neck in the Street. Frank W. Tuite, a son of ex-Chief of Police Tuite of Newark, gave up newspaper work last week to become a policeman. He made his first arrest just before midnight. Mrs. Annie Burns of 115 Bruen street while on her way home was struck on the neck by a man, who then atstruck on the neck by a man, who then attempted to rob her of her dinger rings. She
made such a good fight with her umbrells that
he ran away and boarded a freight train.
Totte subsequently found him drinking a glass
of heer in a saloon and arrested him.
The prisoner was taken to Mrs. Burns's house.
She identified him and wanted to attack him,
but was restrained. At the Third preciact
station the mm said he was Banlel Mackey,
aged 33, a beliermaker from Boston. A woman's
pocketbook and three woman's neckties were
found in his pockets. Mrs. Burns was severely
hurt by the blow he dealt her and her neck was
considerably swellen yesterday, while her
fincers still showed where the rings had cut into considerably swollen yesterday, while her fingers still showed where the rings had cut into them as he tried to pull them off.

Stewart C. Schenck, who was unjustly acused of seiling real estate not his own, was honorably discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court on Tuesday. Mr. Schenck was employed by a real estate company which sold a piece of property to Michael Gould of 65 Amsterdam avenue. Mr. Gould told the police that the company had cheated him out of \$270 in the sale. The property was in Elmstord, N. Y., and, after the sale. Gould said he found that, instead of belonging to the company, it belonged to H. D. Cheever. Mr. Schenck had nothing to do with the sale and knew nothing about the ownership of the property.

At the time of his arrest on Gould's compaint, he axplained this, but in spite of his explanation he was held. In discharging him Tuesday Magistrate Pool said that the examination showed clearly that Mr. Schenck was only a clerk in the employ of the company, ignorant of the merits of the transaction compained of and without responsibility, and consequently he should not have been arrested. sterdam avenue. Mr. Gould told the police

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. ... 4 28 | Sun sets... 7 83 | Moon rises. 10 11 MIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 9 26 | Gov. Isl'd. 9 55 | Hell Gate. 11 51

Arrived-Wildnesday, June 16. Arrived - Windsisdat, June 16.

58 Friesland, Nickela, Antwerp June 5.

58 Ema, Harrassowitz, Gibraitar June 7.

58 Excelsior, Miller, Hamburg,

58 Beivernon, Hansen, Port Antonio,

50 Cuita, Borata dit, Fort Antonio,

50 Santiago de Cuba, Urguira, Cienfuegos,

50 Orango, Custlerre, Celba,

58 Para, Gausden, Filt Cove, N. F.

58 Sharo, Gausden, Filt Cove, N. F.

58 Staton Fumota, Kanitz, Port Antonio,

58 Octurates, Hansen, Havana,

58 Old Douglaion, Hlatseman, Richmond,

58 Solveig, ..., Newport News,

58 Comanche, Penningion, Jacksonville,

58 Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia,

For inter arrivals see First Page.

[For later arrivals see First Page. Se Paris, from New York, at Southampton. Se Servia, from New York, at Queenstown. Se Havel, from New York, at Prymouth. Se Obdam, from New York, at Botterlam.

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. Ss Werkendam, from Rotterdam for New York Ss Lahn, from Southampton for New York, Ss Majestic, from Liverpool for New York,

OUTGOING STRANSHIPS Sad To-Day. Auguste Viktoria Hamburg 4 00 A M
Campania Liverscol 6 00 A M
Kemigin Luise, Breinen
Orincov, Bermida 100 P M
Valencia Nassan 100 P M
Kamas City Savannah Sail To-Morrote. Alene, Kingston. 10.00 A M Astt Permambugo. 11.00 A M Comanche, Charleston. Colorado, Brunswick. Said Safurday, June 19. La Champacne, Havre 6 00 A M Ber in Southampton 6 20 A M Ems, tenoa 800 A M Furnessia, Ginsgow 10 00 A M Spaarndain, Hotterdam 8 0 A M 10 00 A M Spaarndam, Ginseys 10 30 A M Spaarndam, Totterdam 8 00 A M Sorge, Christiansand, 11 00 A M Persia, Hamburg Modde, London, 10 50 A M Pretoria, St. Thomas, 9 30 A M Petersia, St. Thomas, 9 30 A M Deleosity, La Flata, 10 00 A M follow, Pernamburg 9 30 A M Alp., Hayti 10 Birmingham, Sa. money which had not really been earned by Dean.

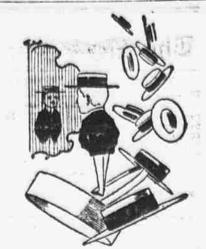
The action was brought by Dean not only for the amount due under the final certificate, but also for \$25,000 claimed to be due for profits on work alleged to be included in the contract which he was not permitted to perform, and \$700 for extra work.

After the investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts a motion was made to amend the city's answer in order to set up a counter claim for the amount which it was alleged bad been overpaid to Dean.

Callies Fernandero 28 & 3 March 10 00 A March 10 A March 10 00 A March 10 0 5 00 P M 3 00 P M 3 00 P M 3 00 P M

Oberaltar London Operto Amsterdam Para La Guayra Hamburg Bremen Gibraltar St Dominge Schichallion. El Sol Die Friday, June 18 Porto lileo Savannan. Line Saturday, . une 19 Umbria Die Nunduy, June 20. lotterdam. nday. June 21. Per Limon New Orleans, New Orleans

Due Tuentay, June 22.



Fashion-makers see to it that the straw hats of each season differ enough to assure them the price of a new hat.

We sell their \$4 and \$5 hats at \$2.50 and \$3.

Don't confine ourselves to one shape, but have all shapes worth having.

Don't confine ourselves to best hats, but have second best at second best price, \$1.90.

For hot or cold, wet or dry, clothes, shoes, and furnishings.

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Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

PASSENGERS PUT OFF A TRAIN. to a Conductor at Pault for Allewing a Sloop

NEW BRUNSWICE, N. J., June 16 .- Conrad Fechter, a florist of Oiden and Ohio avenues, Trenton, was a passenger on the Pennsylvania Railroad train which left Philadelphia at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. Mr. Fechter gave his ticket to the conductor, H. B. Quinn, and went to sleep. After the train had passed Trenton the conductor woke up Mr. Fechter and asked for his ticket. Only then did the florist learn that he had gone by Trenton. He blamed the conductor for not awakening him at Trenton, to

that he had gone by Trenton. He blamed the conductor for not a wakening him at Trenton, to which Mr. Quinn replied that it was not a part of his business to awaken passengers. He also demanded that Mr. Fechter should pay his fare to New Brunswick, which was the next step. Mr. Fechter refused.

Soon afterward the conductor had some trouble with Charles Nelson of Newark, who said he could not give up a ticket between Trenton and this city because he had given up the ticket before reaching Trenton. Quinn insisted that he did not collect tickets west of Trenton. Nelson was fully as operinate as Mr. Fechter had been, and when the train reached this city at 11:24 P. M. the conductor, with the help of the brakemen, put both Fechter and Nelson off the train and turned them over to the police. They were arraigned before Recorder Sullivan about midnight, and Thomas Cleary, the night station agent at the George street depot, made a complaint of disorderly conduct against them, basing the charge on what he had witnessed at the exation. Quinn had told him that he would appear in New Brunswick this morning to prosecute the men. Recorder Sullivan gave each prisoner the alternative of paying a fine of \$5 or going to jail for five days. Fechter paid the fine under protest and declared that he would be heard from again.

Nelson said that he was employed by Frank

again.

Nelson said that he was employed by Frank
Thomson, the President of the Pennsylvania.
Hailroad as a groom and that he was on his
way to take some of Mr. Thomson's horses to
the seashore. He did not have \$5 with him and

the seashore. He did not have \$5 with him and he was sent to jail.

Conductor Quinn came to this city this morning to consult with Alan H. Strong, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is understood that hir. Strong assured him that he was justified in putting the men off the train and that no conductor cound be held liable for allowing a sleeping passenger to pass his station.

Miss Barnard Ordained a Preacher. Boston, Mass., June 16.-Miss Margaret Bowers Barnard of Chelsea was ordained last even

ing to the Unitarian ministry at the Unitarian Church. Six young women, attired in white, acted as ushers. Bryan Goes Visiting in Virginia. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, June 16 .- William J. Bryan left here this afternoon to visit rela-tives at Culpeper, Va., where he will remain for the rest of the week, then going to his home in

MARRIED. PARI NY-INGALIA -On Wednesday, June 16, 1897, at the residence of Dr. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford, Conn., by the Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, Grace Ingalis, daughter of the late Henry Ingalis of Wis-

causet, Me., to Godfrey Purson Farley of New

DIED. COGHILL - Francis Coghill, at his residence, 43

Bowery, on the 16th day of June.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, June 18, at 2 P. M. CRASSOUR. -At Paterson, N. J., on June 16, 1897, Ferlinand H. Crassous, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral private.

DONOHUE. - On June 14, Catherine Bonohue, daughter of the late John and Alice Donohue, after a trief fliness, at the residence of her brothsr-in-law, Garrett Nagle, 167 East 64th st. Puneral will leave the house at 9 o'clock Friday morning, thence to St. Francis Xavier's Church 16th st., between 5th and 5th avs., where a sol

tery. Belatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral. Please omit flowers. FAIRCHILD.—At Peiham, N. Y. June 14, 1897. Benjamin Fairchild, in his 69th year. Funeral service at his late residence, Pelham

emn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary Ceme-

Heights, Pelham, N. Y., on Thursday, June 17, at Toclock P. M. NATMINICS. — On Wednesday morning, Guasie.

daughter of Oscar A. Nathualus.
Funeral services will be held Friday evening at her late home, 200 East 69th st. Interment Saturday RODEN ALD. -Suddenly, at Elberon, N.J., June 14,

1897. Eleanor Louisa, beloved wife of William MacNeill itodawald, and daughter of the late Bev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman. Funcral services will be held in All Angels Oburch.

corner Sist st. and West End av., on Thursday, June 17, at 10 o'clock in the morning. SHAW, -On Tuesday, June 15, John W. Shaw, Funeral services at his late residence, Hotel Netherland, Thursday, June 17, at S P. M. Friends and relatives invited. Interment in California.
WARHURTON. - At Freeno, Cal., Wednesday, June

9, 1897, William John Warburton, in the 98th year of his age. Funeral maybees will be held at 864 West 57th st. on Thursday, Jone 17, at 1 P. M. Intermeat pri-

WILLIAMS, -Suddenly, at Big Moose Lake, Adtrondacks, N. Y., Monday, 14th inst., Frank Williams of brooklyn, N. Y., aged 56 years.

Funeral services will be held in St. Peter's Episcopal Charele, State st., near Bond, Brooklyn, on Friday. 18th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY .- Private station, Har-lem Halfroad, 45 minutes ride from the Grand Liem liailroad; 43 minutes' ride fr Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Special Motices.

MORIGAN's Imperial Mineral Waters bear the in-dependent of physicians, made from distilled water, recoved nignes towards World's Futr, analysis on all loottles Futrous whose orders are not promptly filled non-address JUHN MULICAN, 523-547 West with at. Telephone 336, 38th 81.

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During the summer members are permitted to take
ten books, were bonay be kept multi-colors. Books
forwarded by main or expressib members out of town. GUR MANIFE tend to kill the half and turn if gray too early. Save the pair and beauty of your hair by using PARKER'S HAIR HALMAN. CHROAIC stomach troubles cured. Consultation

Mem Bublications.

June 18
June 15
June 15
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June 1